

GRYCEWICZ, H

"Wool production in the Soviet Union." p. 245 (Przemysl Wlokienniczy, Vol. 7, No. 11/12,  
Nov./Dec. 1953, Lodz)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 6, June.  
1954, Uncl.

GRYCEWICZ, H.; STANISZKIS, O.

The first conference of the wool industry representatives with wool brokers in Poland, p. 264.

PRZEGLĄD WŁOKIENNICZY. (Stowaryszenie Inżynierów i Techników Przemysłu Włokienniczego) Łódź, Poland, Vol. 13, No. 3, May 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1959.

Uncl.

GRYCEWICZ, H.

Marked wool. p. 230.

PRZEGLAD WLOKIENNICZY. (Stowaryszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Przemyslu Wlokienniczego Loda, Poland, Vol. 13, No. 5, May 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1959.

Uncl.

GRYCEWICZ, Henryk

Wood from Argentina. Przegl włokien 16 no.9:449-458  
S '62.

GRYCHOWSKI, Franciszek

Fossil oak wood in the Lublin territory. Sylwan 106 no.3:  
77-78 '62.

GRYCHOWSKI, Stanislaw; ZACHOROWSKI, Stefan

Evaluation of the coal in a deposit. Przegl gorn 19 no.5:  
213-218 My '63.

JEZIORO, Zdzisław; GRYCKIEWICZ, Eugeniusz

Considerations on surgical treatment of cardiospasm. Polski przegl.  
chir. 26 no.11:967-177 Nov 54.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu.  
Kierownik: prof. dr Z.Jerlazo  
(CARDIOSPASM, surgery.)

GRYCUK, T.; KUBIAK, M.; PROCHOROW, J.

Temperature effect on pressure broadening of the mercury resonance line. Bul Ac Pol math 12 no.8:517-522 '64.

1. Institute of Experimental Physics of the University, Warsaw. Presented by A. Jablonski.



GRYCUZ, Adam

POLAND

GRYCUZ, Adam

Department of Organic Coating Technology of the Silesian  
Polytechnic School (Katedra Technologii Powłok Organicz-  
nych Politechniki Śląskiej). Promotor: doc. dr inż.  
Zbigniew Jedliński.

Wrocław, Wiadomości chemiczne, No 9, Sept 86, pp 546-47.

"Emulsive Polymerization of Styrene in SO<sub>2</sub> Oxygen Reduction  
Systems".

1.1210

33522  
Z/017/62/051/001/001/001  
D291/D301

AUTHOR: Grycz, Bronislaw, Physicist

TITLE: The electrohydraulic phenomenon

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnicheskii obzor, v. 51, no. 1, 1962, 23-28

TEXT: The article gives a definition of the electrohydraulic phenomenon, describes its physical characteristics, its effects and measuring problems, and finally lists some practical applications. The electrohydraulic phenomenon, as defined by L.A. Yutkin (Ref. 1: Elektrogidravlicheskiy efekt. Mashgiz, Moscow, 1955) is a quasi direct conversion of electrical into mechanical energy, where a high-voltage spark discharge in form of steep pulses takes place in a liquid medium (water) and generates a shock wave which propagates radially from the spark channel. This effect is generally comparable to the effect of an underwater explosion. Since experimental data on the electrohydraulic phenomenon are not yet available, physical explanations can only be of a hypothetical nature. The theory of the phenomenon is based on determining quantitative relations

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between the electrical parameters of the discharge circuit, physical parameters of the spark channel, and hydrodynamic parameters of the pressure fields and shock waves in the liquid, caused by the discharge. The discharge circuit is basically an RLC circuit, the charging circuit is a T, K, R<sub>n</sub> circuit, determining the charging period and voltage. X

Assuming a certain analogy between a spark channel in air and in a liquid (the extent of analogy has not yet been established), the capacitor discharge takes place in three phases: (a) The aperiodic phase, (b) the attenuated periodic phase, and (c) the arc phase. For proper functioning, the discharge circuit should have minimum inductivity, maximum voltage, and high capacity, and a liquid should be used which permits a high spark gradient (one which is time dependent). The author then analyzes the physical processes taking place in the spark gap, namely the breakdown, the expansion of gas bubbles, and the generation and propagation of shock waves in the liquid. He concludes that the conversion from electrical to mechanical energy is actually indirect, since the transition mode is the thermal energy of the plasmatic and gaseous state of matter in

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the spark channel. The electrical efficiency ( $\eta_e$ ) of an electrohydraulic system is estimated at 0.20, and is expected to be increased to 0.30 - 0.35. Its mechanical efficiency is estimated at 1 - 2 %. According to the geometrical arrangement of the discharge chamber, the shock wave can effect (a) deformation of mechanical objects in the vicinity of the spark channel, (b) deformation of chamber walls, (c) solidification of metallic surfaces (hammering), and (d) press-shaping of thin sheets. According to the effects, L.A. Yutkin classifies the area around the discharge channel into A... the spark zone, B... the zone where the liquid acts as a solid, brittle body (complete destruction of almost all materials), C... the zone where the liquid acts as solid, elastic body (solidification of metals), and D... the zone where the attenuated shock wave propagates as a strong sound wave (mechanical forming). Tests have shown that soft rubber especially resists shock waves and can, therefore, be used to protect parts (electrodes) in the spark gap. The author also briefly lists methods to measure impulses with steep leading edges and short duration, spark and shock-wave parameters, and concludes the article with a list of electrohydraulic tools. The list, based primarily

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on the paper of L.A. Yutkin and on some test results achieved by the SVUSE (State Research Institute of Heavy-Current Engineering), includes a short description of a chisel for cracking nonconductive materials under water, a rock drill, a crusher, and a vibrator for ramming soil, concrete, etc. The electrohydraulic phenomenon can also be employed for separating metals from slag and ore, rubber and paper perfecting, cleaning boiler and tube walls, preparing suspensions and emulsions, initiating chemical reactions, and water decontamination (destruction of microorganisms). Technical Editor: Doctor J. Kracik. There are 11 figures and 27 references, 19 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the 4 most recent English-language publications read as follows: E. Enhamre: Effects of Underwater Explosions on Elastic Structures in Water. Kunliga Tekniska Högskolans, Göteborg 1954; W. E. Richardson: Apparatus for Producing and Measuring High Energy Discharges. Rev. Sci. Instr. (1958), no. 2, p 99; J.E. Allen - J.D. Graggs. High Current Spark Channels. Brit. J. Appl. Phys. (1954), no. 12, p 446; K. Dolder, R. Hide: Bibliography of Shock Waves, Shock Tubes and Allied Topics, Harwell (1956) - scriptum (at disposition at the KVŠT in Prague).

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1961

Card 4/4

GRYCO, Bronislav

Plasma of the  $C_2H_2 + O_2$  combustion products. Pt. 1. Cs cas  
fys 14 no.6:509-521 '64.

1. State Research Institute of Heavy Current Engineering  
Bechovice near Prague.

L 20848-66 EWT(1)/I IJP(c) AT/WW/JW/JWD/WE

ACCESSION NR: AP5024322

CZ/000/61/000/006/0509/0521

AUTHOR: Grycz, Bronislav

TITLE: Plasma of the combustion products of  $C_2H_2 + O_2$ . I. Equilibrium properties

SOURCE: Ceskoslovensky casopis pro fysiku, no. 6, 1964, 509-521

TOPIC TAGS: plasma physics, combustion product, chemical equilibrium

ABSTRACT: The equilibrium composition of the plasma of the combustion products of the mixture  $C_2H_2 + \frac{5}{2}\alpha O_2 + \beta(H_2O + K_2CO_3)$  is calculated for  $\beta \rightarrow 0$ ,  $0.6 \leq \alpha \leq 0.8$ ,  $p = 1$  atmosphere,  $2000 \leq T \leq 3000^\circ K$ . The chemical and ionization equilibrium in the plasma are solved separately ( $\beta \rightarrow 0$ ). The density, effective molecular weight, electron concentration, enthalpy, and total energy content of the plasma of combustion products in the above temperature range and for  $p = 1$  atmosphere are calculated for  $\alpha = 0.6$ . Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 55 formulas, 7 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: SVUSE, Bechovice near Prague (State Research Institute of High-Voltage Electrical Engineering)

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L 20848-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024322

SUBMITTED: 04Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, ME

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 008

JPRS

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L 33992-66 T IJP(c) WW/JW/WE/AT

ACC NR: AP6025481

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0037/66/000/001/0034/0059

AUTHOR: Grycz, Bronislav

ORG: State Research Institute of Heavy Current Electrical Engineering, Bechovice  
(Statni vyzkumny ustav silnoprude elektrotechniky)

TITLE: Plasma of combustion products of C sub 2 H sub 2 + O sub 2. Part III

SOURCE: Ceskoslovensky casopis pro fysiku, no. 1, 1966, 34-59

TOPIC TAGS: combustion product, kinetic theory, gas mechanics

ABSTRACT: The article reviews the basic theoretical conceptions necessary for calculating the transport coefficients of the plasma of combustion products on the basis of approximative formulas from the kinetic theory of gaseous mixtures. The calculation is performed for the plasma of combustion products of the mixture of  $C_2H_2 + 5/2 O_2$  with potassium added. The temperature range is  $2000 \leq T \leq 3000^\circ K$ , the pressure  $p = 1$  atm, the coefficient of oxygen deficiency  $\alpha = 0.8$  and the partial pressure of the potassium  $\epsilon = 10^{-2}$  and  $10^{-4}$  atm. Orig. art. has: 13 figures, 72 formulas and 1 table. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 35,386]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 05 May 64 / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 014  
OTH REF: 021

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Z/037/62/000/005-6/016/049  
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Grycz, D.

TITLE: Estimate of the thermal load on the rotating water-cooled electrode used in plasma torches

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku<sup>12</sup> no. 5-6, 1962,  
530 - 535

TEXT: Electrodes used in plasma torches are subjected to high thermal loads which can reach average values of  $4 \times 10^4 \text{ kcal m}^{-2} \text{ h}^{-1}$  and locally can exceed even  $10^{10} \text{ kcal m}^{-2} \text{ h}^{-1}$ . Such loads result in the evaporation of the electrode material when the temperature exceeds the melting point of the material. The thermal field of an electrode is therefore of interest and this can be evaluated by using the heat-transfer equation:

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = - \frac{\lambda}{c\gamma} \left( \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right) = a \Delta T \quad (1)$$

with the following boundary condition:

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$$\lambda (\partial T / \partial n)_s = q_s \quad (2) .$$

If the electrode is cooled by water, the boundary condition takes the form:

$$\alpha (T_E - T_v) = q_E \quad (3) :$$

It is necessary to employ the principle of superposition and the principle of the thermal-field stability to calculate the thermal field by means of Eq. (1). The thermal field of a rotating electrode consists of steady-state components  $T_{stac}$  and an alternating component  $T$ , which is due to instantaneous, highly-concentrated thermal sources produced by anode spots. The stationary field can be calculated from the Laplace equation  $\Delta T = 0$ . Determination of the alternating component  $T$  is based on the following models: the heat sources are point-like; the heating effect is uniformly distributed over an area of diameter  $r_0$  and the temperature over an area of diameter  $r_0$  is uniform and approximately equal to the melting point of the electrode material. In practice, heating of the surface of a rotating

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E192/E382

electrode can best be described by assuming an "avalanche" of anode spots. The thermal field at a point on the electrode is then given by the superposition of individual thermal fields which are described by the following formula (due to N.N. Rykalín - Berechnung der Wärmevergänge beim Schweißen, VEB Verlag Technik, Berlin, 1957):

$$\frac{T(r, t)}{T_{nas}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{t/t_0}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} e^{-(r/r_0)(1/1+x^2)} \quad (9)$$

If the avalanche of electrode spots is not a periodic function of time but is entirely random, the analysis should be based on the method of stochastic processes.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra elektroniky a vakuové fyziky Karlovy university, Praha (Department of Electronics and Vacuum Physics of Charles University, Prague)

Card 3/3

GRYCZ E. Z Zakładu Nauki o Środkach Pożywczych Pochodzenia Zwierzęcego U.M.C.S.  
z Państwowego Instytutu Weterynaryjnego w Puławach. Konserwacja ustalonego zarazka  
wścieklizny w glicerynie i w stanie wysuszonym The preservation of fixed virus of  
rabies in glycerol and in a dried state Roczniki Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej  
w Lublinie 1949, 4 Section DD ( 49-58)

The fixed virus preserved in a dried state in a vacuum flask and in the refrigerator  
retained its full virulence for 35-38 weeks, i.e. twice as long as when preserved  
in 50% buffer solution of glycerol. The preservation in a dried state in vacuo is  
the method of choice.

Kunicki-Foldfinger - Lublin

SO: Medical Microbiology & Hygiene Section IV, Vol. 3 No: 7-12

BOROWSKI, Wlodzimierz; GRYZ, Stanislaw

Effect of parasitical infestation on the birth rate of pigs.  
Rocz naul roln zootechn 84 no.3:583-588 '64.

24.3600

24.2200

24(3)-24(4)

AUTHOR:

Grycza, I

67355

POL/45-18-6-1/5

TITLE:

Application of the Magneto-optical Faraday Effect in the  
Investigation of the Magnetic Properties of Thin Layers of  
Ferromagnetics <sup>24</sup>

PERIODICAL:

Acta Physica Polonica, 1959, Vol 18, Nr 6, pp 537-547 (Poland)

ABSTRACT:

The author investigated the applicability of the magneto-optical Faraday effect for the purpose of investigating the magnetic properties of small foils of ferromagnetic metals produced by vacuum evaporation. He found that the amount of the magnetization of small foils of iron, nickel, and cobalt, from a certain critical thickness upwards decreases in comparison to that of massive specimens. The author was induced to make these investigations by the lack of agreement between part of the results obtained by other authors as well as by a comparison between experimental results and the theories advanced by Klein-Smith and Glass-Klein with respect to the saturation magnetization of thin ferromagnetic layers. The experimental and theoretical results of a large number of publications take up much space. The samples, the impurity

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Application of the Magneto-optical Faraday Effect in POL/45-18-6-1/5  
the Investigation of the Magnetic Properties of  
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concentrations of which were determined by spectroscopic analysis, while their thickness was measured by means of a microscopic interference method, were investigated magneto-optically by means of a Hilger-polarimeter in fields of the order of 25 koe (8 a). Measuring results are shown in a diagram. The relative magnetization  $M/M_0$  is plotted as a function of foil thickness (characterized by the parameter  $G_z$ ), and is compared with the experimental and theoretical results obtained by other authors. Figure 3 shows the result obtained by such a comparison for iron, figure 4 for nickel, and figure 5 for cobalt and for a Fe-Co-alloy. Agreement is good, which shows that the theories of Klein and Smith and of Glass and Klein satisfactorily describe spontaneous magnetization in small foils. A structural investigation of the small foils was carried out by the method of electron diffraction; four such diagrams are shown in figures 6-9. The author finally thanks Doctor J. Groniowski, Director of the Institute of Pathological Anatomy of the Medical Academy of Poznań for allowing him

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Application of the Magneto-optical Faraday Effect in POL/45-18-6-1/5  
the Investigation of the Magnetic Properties of  
Thin Layers of Ferromagnetics

to use the electronic microscope, Doctor W. Djaczenko for  
his assistance in taking diffraction pictures, Professor  
Doctor Sz. Szczeniowski for his advice and help, and he spoke  
in memory of Professor Dr. S. Loria, who died on August 8, 1958.  
There are 9 figures and 21 references. 4

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1959

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GRYCZA, Jozef

Technology of thin film production. Przegl elektroniki 3 no.1:  
25-36 Ja '62.

1. Katedra Fizyki Politechniki Poznanskiej.

P/047/62/013/006/003/003  
D207/D308

AUTHORS: Wrzeciono, Alojzy and Grycza, Józef

TITLE: Induction furnace of 8 kW power based on the transmitting triode RD5XF

PERIODICAL: Postępy Fizyki, v. 13, no. 6, 1962, 671-672

TEXT: A prototype induction furnace, based on the transmitter diode RD5XF (made by the Tesla Company) was developed at the authors' department. It is intended for preparation of ferromagnetic alloy samples, vacuum deposition of ferromagnetic films and metal purification by distillation or zone melting. The oscillator is supplied from a three-phase bridge rectifier based on gas-discharge tubes RCQ 10/4. The maximum voltage at the rectifier output is 8 kV and the maximum current is 2 A. The oscillator working frequency is 0.5 Mc/s, but it can be easily altered to work at lower or higher frequencies. The anode and grid circuits are coupled by a capacitor. An air transformer is used to step-down the high-frequency voltage: copper wire of 6 mm diameter wound in 30 turns of 250 mm diameter

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Induction furnace ...

forms the primary winding; the secondary winding consists of copper sheet 0.5 mm in thickness and 400 mm wide wound in a single turn of 400 mm diameter. The primary circuit of the transformer supplying the triode heater (heating current of 110 A and voltage of 12 V) includes a 20  $\Omega$  resistance, two time relays DSL 10 and two contactors which make it possible to increase the cathode voltage automatically and gradually in such a way as to prevent damage of the cathode on starting. The anode of the triode and the cathode and grid terminals are cooled by an air stream from a special ventilator. Inductance in the exciter circuit depends on the type of exciter used and on the test sample. It varies also with the sample temperature, e.g. on transition through the Curie point in the case of ferromagnetic materials. To match the exciter circuit to the oscillator frequency in order to supply maximum power to the sample, a suitable number of ceramic capacitors is switched into the exciter circuit and the degree of matching is judged by the anode and grid currents. The furnace is fitted with safety devices protecting the operating personnel from electric shock and the triode from overloading. Acknowledgements are made to Doctor of Engineering, Z. Kachlicki, Card 2/3

Induction furnace ...

P/047/62/013/006/003/003  
D207/D308

Master of Science H. Szydlowski, Engineer W. Norek and Technical Assistant Z. Przanowski for their help in constructing the furnace, and to Professor S. Szczeniowski for his support. There is 1 figure.  
[Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation]

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Ferromagnetyków I.F. PAN, Poznań (Department of Ferromagnetics of the Institute of Physics, PAS, Poznań)

Card 3/3

GRYZA, Jozef

Methods of producing thin films, and their properties. *Wsp*  
probl nauki Pol 85-171-182 '65.

1. Department of Ferromagnetics, Institute of Physics,  
Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznan

GRYCZ, J.

On a coupled thermoelastic problem of the cube. Bul Ac Pol  
tech 11 no.1:9-15 '63.

1. Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media, Institute of  
Fundamental Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Warsaw. Presented by W. Nowacki.

GRYCZ, J.

On a certain solution of homogenous displacement equations of  
Lame in elastostatics. Bul Ac Pol tech 11 no.2:91-94 '63.

1. Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media, Institute of  
Fundamental Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Warsaw. Presented by W.Nowacki.



GRYCZUK, Julian, mgr

The chronicle of the Pomeranian Academy of Medicine in 1961. Rocz.  
pom. akad. med. Swierczewski. 8:13-34 '62.  
(SCHOOLS MEDICAL)

GRYCZUK, Julian, mgr.

Chronicle of the Pomeranian Academy of Medicine in 1963.  
Roczn. pom. akad. med. Swierczewski 9:13-114 '63.

(SCHOOLS, MEDICAL) (DIRECTORIES)

OSYCIUK, Julian, mgr.

Chronicle of the Pomeranian Academy of Medicine in 1963 and some data on the past 5-year period, 1959-1963. Roczn. Pom. akad. med. Wlodziarczyki 10:37-106 '64.

GRYCZUK, Julian, mgr.

The chronicle of the Pomeranian Academy of Medicine in 1964.  
Roczn. pom. akad. med. Swierczewski 11:15-52 '65.

S/260/63/000/001/029/032  
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Kohoutek, Luboš, Grygar, Jiří

TITLE: On altitudes of telescopic meteors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 1, 1963, 75,  
abstract 1.51.512 ("Říše hvězd", 1962, v. 43, no. 4, 70 - 74,  
Czech)

TEXT: The authors consider briefly previous determinations of altitudes of 170 telescopic meteors by Ůpik, Astapovich, Bakharev and Dobrovol'skiy. Moreover, the results of observations in Czechoslovakia of several amateur groups with bases 1.5 - 9.1 km in 1957 - 1960 are described. Altogether 369 pairs of base meteors were recorded, including several ones observed at three points. The "binar" Somet (100 mm, 25X) and a binocular (80 mm, 10X) were used. 32 pairs were the best of the observed meteors; their average initial altitude was  $H_0 = 99.3 \pm 4.4$  km, the middle altitude was  $94.8 \pm 3.8$  and the end altitude  $H_2 = 88.8 \pm 2.5$  km. The remaining determinations were processed statistically due to large observational errors; their distribution modes yielded respectively the altitude values:  $98 \pm 5.93 \pm 3$  and

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On altitudes of telescopic meteors

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87 $\pm$ 4. No dependence of H on the apparent stellar magnitude was discovered; the mean pre-atmospheric geocentric velocity  $v_{\infty} = 36\pm 5$  km/sec. The mean divergence of apparent trajectories ( $0.7^\circ$ ) was determined from 32 pairs, which corresponds to elongation of radiant  $\psi = 80^\circ$  (mean parallax  $1.1$ ). For the base  $b=2.5$  km there were 62% common meteors. Heliocentric velocities correspond to circular orbits.

I. Astapovich.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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GRYGAR, Jiri

A giant electron accelerator. ~~Pekroky~~ mat, fyz astr 8 no.3: 184-  
184 '63.

GRYGAR, Jiri

Elementary particles with the shortest life time. Pokroky mat fyz  
astr 8 no.5:286 '63.



Grypar, J.

Perseids 1955. p. 7.

Bratislava. Univerzita. Prirodovedcka fakulta. ACTA. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.  
No. 6, Mar. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (MEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 10, 1959. -Oct.  
Uncl.

GRYGAR, J.; SEKANINA, Z.; VANYSEK

Initial velocity in the tail of comet 1956h. In English. p. 115.

BULLETIN OF THE ASTRONOMICAL INSTITUTES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. (Ceskoslovenska akademie  
ved. Astronomicky ustav) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 10, no. 4, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959  
Uncl.

3.1230

S/035/62/000/012/021/064

A001/A101

AUTHORS: Grygar, J., Kvizová, J.

TITLE: The photographic photometry of the comet Burnham 1959 k

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 12, 1962, 68, abstract 12A501 ("Byul. astron. in-tov Chekhoslovakii", 1961, v.12, no. 6, 251 - 254, English; Russian summary)

TEXT: During the time from May 2 to May 4, 1960, 6 photographs of the comet Burnham were taken with a 20.4-cm astrograph. A recording microdensitometer was used for plotting isophotes. Average velocities of particles in the cometary tail and approximate values of repulsive forces were determined from changes of isophotes. The order of magnitude of forces agrees with the value determined by S. V. Orlov for tails of the first type. There are 6 references.

A. K.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/269/63/000/002/031/037  
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Kohoutek, L., Grygar, J.

TITLE: Trajectories of telescopic meteors in the atmosphere. Results of the Mount-Bezovec meteor expedition 1958

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 2, 1963, 66 - 67, abstract 2.51.535 ("Byul. astron. in-tov Chekhoslovaki", 1962, v. 13, no. 1, 9 - 26, English; Russian summary)

TEXT: Base observations (base length was 2.5 km) of telescopic meteors were conducted during an expedition to the Mount-Bezovec in the south-eastern part of Slovakia by means of binoculars with the sight field of 3°3 and 7°3. 123 meteors were recorded during 8 nights, and their characteristics are presented in a table. The mean altitude of meteor appearance turned out to be 98±4 km, the altitude of maximum luminosity was 93±4 km, and the altitude of disappearance was 88±3 km. No altitudes lower than 60 km were discovered. The mean geocentric velocity of meteors was equal to 36±5 km/sec. The authors made use of a relationship, established by Tseplekha and Padevet (RZhAstr, 1962,

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Trajectories of telescopic meteors in the...

9A600), between the magnitude of a meteoroid and the altitude of its intense vaporization, and found that the average radius of a stony particle must equal to 0.52 mm and that of an iron particle - 0.41 mm. On the basis of the data obtained the authors arrived at the conclusion that during the flight of the particle in the Earth's atmosphere, the air stream flows freely around it. The orbits of telescopic meteors should be near-circular ones. There are 18 references.

N. Divari

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/269/63/000/002/036/037  
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Grygar, Jiří

TITLE: What is new in the world of galaxies?

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 2, 1963, 71, abstract  
2.51.571 ("Rise hvězd", 1962, v. 43, no. 9, 164 - 167, Czech)

TEXT: The author reports on V. A. Ambartsumyan's hypotheses of instability in systems of galaxies and of their formation by ejection from superdense nuclei of giant galaxies.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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GRYGAR, Jiri

Radar determination of the astronomic unit length. Pokroky mat fyz  
astr 8 no.4:241 '63.

GRYGAR, J.

Application of the nonlinear laws of limb darkening on  
eclipsing binaries. Pt.1. Biul astr Cz 14 no.4:127-132  
'63.

1. Astronomical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of  
Sciences, Ondrejov.



Library, J. KROUSEK, 1.

Atmospheric heights of telescopic meteors in the year 1962.  
Hul astr Cz 15 no.2:62-67 '64.

1. Astronomical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,  
Ondrejov and Prague.

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1. Z I. Kliniki Choroż Dziecięcych Akademii Medycznej w Łodzi.  
Kierownik: prof. dr med. St. Popowski. 2. Z Wojewodskiej Stacji  
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St. Grygielowa i z Oddzialu Okulistycznego Szpitala im. Korczaka w  
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(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE in inf & child)  
(FACE wds & inj)

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USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. 041  
 No 8, 1958. 37615  
 Ref Zhur-Biol., Khurstsel M., Khurstsel T.,  
 Zhukovskiy Ya., Zhukovskiy S.

Author : Supnevskiy Ya., Chekay S.  
Gryglevskiy R., Academy of Science

Author : Supnevskiy Ya., Chekay S.  
Inst : Strygilevskiy R., Chekay S.  
Title : Polish Academy of Sciences  
Effect of alpha-phenylpropionic acid on exper-  
imental atherosclerosis (Vozdeystviye alfa-fe-  
nilpropionovoy kisloty na eksperimental'nyy  
ateroskleroz).

Orig Pub : Byu. Pol'skoy AN., 1956, Otd. 2, 4, No 11,  
409-412

Orig Pub : Byu  
409-412

Abstract : The effect of alpha-phenylpropionic acid (1) on the course of experimental atherosclerosis in chicks was studied. 1 was administered parenterally in doses of 300 mg/kg a day. 1 lowered the level of cholesterine and fatty acids. This

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US  
Abs. Journ. ... Toxicology. Cardio-Vascular Drugs V

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001, CIA-RDP86-00513R000617130010-2

Abstract : effect gradually decreased upon protracted administration of 1. 1 did not prevent the development of atherosclerosis, but considerably inhibited the vascular modifications which are characteristic of the disease. It did not arrest the normal growth and development of chicks. In pigeons 1 arrested the gain in weight usually caused by foods rich in lipoids, but did not prevent adiposity in the internal organs.

Card 2/2

GRYGLEWICZ, Edmund

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11 no.19:817-821 7 May 56.

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Szopienice i Przystypitalnej Poradni Chorob Wewnetrznych  
Szpitala Miejskiego w Szopienicach; kier.: dr. med.  
Edmund Gryglewicz. Szopienice, Szpital Miejski.

(LEAD POISONING, prevention and control,

edathamil calcium-disodium (Pol))

(ACETIC ACID, derivatives,

edathamil calcium-disodium, prev. of lead pois. (Pol))

GEYGIEWICZ, J.

Regulation of lantern semaphores. p. 65.

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Uncla.

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1. Institute of Pharmacology, Krakow, Polish Academy of  
Sciences. Presented by J. Supniewski.

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Influence of 5-hydroxytryptamine and other biologically active substances on the movements of the isolated stomach of *Helix pomatia*. *Bul Ac Pol biol* 11 no.1:53-56 '63.

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GRYGLEWSKI, Ryszard

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1. Z Zakładu Farmakologii PAN w Krakowie Kierownik: prof. dr  
J. Supniewski.

(BIRDS) (SWINE) (ANTIDIABETICS) (CITRATES)  
(ISLANDS OF LANGERHANS) (PYRUVATES)  
(PHARMACOLOGY) (GLUTATHIONE) (TOLBUTAMIDE)  
(INSULIN) (ANTIMETABOLITES) (SODIUM SALICYLATE)  
(SULFHYDRYL COMPOUNDS) (GUANIDINES) (BLOOD SUGAR)  
(PARA-AMINOBENZOIC ACID) (ALLOXAN DIABETES)  
(LIVER ENZYMOLOGY) (MYOCARDIUM) (ACETYLCHOLINE)  
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (RESPIRATION)

GRYGLEWICZ, Z.: WOJTCZAK, B.

Seismic activities in 1954. p. 131.

ACTA GEOPHYSICA POLONICA (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Geofizyki),  
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"Seismic Activity in 1954, Part I."

SO: Acta Geophysica Polonica, Vol. III, #3, 1955, p. 131.

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Seismic activities in 1955. p. L7.  
(Acta Geophysica Polonica, Vol. 5, no. 1, 1957. Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

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Vol. 6, no. 4, 1958

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Uncl.

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Uncl.

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Sterilization of urological instruments by formaldehyde vapor. Polski  
tygod. lek 7 no. 41:1303-1306 13 Oct 1952. (CLML 24:1)

1. Of the Urological Clinic (Head--Prof. Z. Traczyk, M. D.) of Warsaw  
Medical Academy and of the Chemical-Bacteriological Laboratory (Head--  
Z. T. Gryglewicz, M.D.) of State Clinical Hospital in Warsaw.

GRYGLEWSKI, A.

med 6204. Effect of  $\alpha$ -phenylpropionic acid on the course of experimental atherosclerosis. J. Supulewski, M. Chrusciel, T. Chrusciel, R. Gryglewski, and S. Ciesla. *Bull. Acad. polon. Sci.*, 1959, 4, 385-388 (Dept. of Pharmacol., Sch. of Med., Cracow, Poland). — The increase in wt. of chickens fed on an atherogenic diet is quickly inhibited by  $\alpha$ -phenylpropionic acid. The cholesterol and fatty acid levels in the serum and the intensity of the atherogenic change are all decreased. The appearance of experimental atherosclerosis in chickens and pigeons is not entirely arrested by  $\alpha$ -phenylpropionic acid but is distinctly inhibited.  
E. H. RARRINGTON

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abstr Jour : RZhKhim., No 10, 1958, No 32447

Author : Ryszard Gryglowski.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Poland

Title : Synthesis of n-aminobenzosulfonylbutyl Urea, n-Toluene-sulfonylbutyl Urea and Other Compounds Acting Hypoglukemically.

Orig Pub : Dissort. pharmac. PAN, 1957, 9, No 3, 205-211.

Abstract : Substances used for diabetes treatment,  $n\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{NHC-ONHC}_4\text{H}_9$ , in which R is  $\text{CH}_3$  (I) and  $\text{NH}_2$  (II), and their analogues were synthesized. 225 g of  $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NH}_2$  is added to 500 g of 15%-ual  $\text{COCl}_2$  solution in toluene at a temperature between  $-5$  and  $-10^\circ$  in the duration of 3.5 hours, 1 hour later it is filtered, the solvent is distilled off in vacuo, the residue is dissolved in 100 mlit of absolute alcohol, evaporated until 0.5 of the volume remains, 50 mlit of water

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617130010-2

Abstr Jour : RZhKhim., No 10, 1958, No 32447

is added, and  $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NH})_2\text{CO}$  is produced, total yield 63.8%, melting point  $73$  to  $75^\circ$  (from ether - petroleum ether). The product is distilled in a flow of dry  $\text{HCl}$  and, after that, in a flow of illuminating gas, and  $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NHCOC}_4\text{H}_9$  (III) is produced, yield 66.9%, boiling point  $114$  to  $116^\circ$ . (Iso- $\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NH})_2\text{CO}$ , /yield 79.1%, melting point  $193^\circ$  (from alcohol)/ and iso- $\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NHCOC}_4\text{H}_9$  (IV) (yield 64.5%, boiling point  $85^\circ$ ) are obtained in a similar way. 15 g of  $n\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$  Na salt (V, o-isomer of VI), 11.25 g of III and 40 mlit of absolute  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  are heated 4 hours, the solvent is distilled off, the residue is extracted with boiling water, the extract is acidified with 10%-ual  $\text{HNO}_3$ , the precipitate is again extracted with water, and I is obtained from united residues, yield 70.5%, melting point  $128$  to  $129.5^\circ$  (from absolute alcohol). 36 g of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 4.8 g of S in 150 mlit of alcohol, and 31.5 g of  $n\text{-ClC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2$  in 50 mlit of alcohol are boiled 2

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GRYGLEWSKI, Ryszard

New arylsulfonylurea antidiabetics. Postepy hig. med. dosw. 11 no.4:  
441-459 1957.

(ANTIDIABETICS,  
arylsulfonylurea deriv., review (Pol))

GRYGLEWSKI, Ryszard

Recent views on the metabolism of biogenic amines. Postepy hig.  
med. dosw 14 no.4:337-372 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii PAN w Krakowie Kierownik: prof.  
dr Janusz Supniewski.  
(AMINES metab)

GRYGLEWSKI, R.

Influence of p-Toluenesulphonylbutylurea on the process of acetylation in animal tissues. Bul Ac Pol biol 10 no.3: 103-107 '62.

1. Institute of Pharmacology, Krakow, Polish Academy of Sciences.  
Presented by J.Supniewski.

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GRYGLEWSKI, R.

Influence of p-Toluenesulphonylbutylurea on the action of the isolated rabbit heart. Bul Ac Pol biol 10 no.3:109-110 [b] '62.

1. Institute of Pharmacology, Krakow, Polish Academy of Sciences.  
Presented by J. Supniewski.

\*





GRYGLEWICZ, Pyszczak

Thalidomide. Post. hig. med. dosw. 18 10.13387-412 164

1. Z Zakładu Farmakologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie  
(Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Supniewski).

E 29487-66

ACC NR: AP6020024

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/007/003/0309/0309

AUTHOR: Gryglewski, R.; Marczynski, T.; Trabka, J.

26  
B

ORG: Institute of Pharmacology, PAN; Academy of Medicine, Krakow

TITLE: Central nervous action of alpha-aminobutyrylcholine [This paper was presented at the 7th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting, Jesenik, 20-23 January 1965.]

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 309

TOPIC TAGS: nervous system drug, neuron, serotonin, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: Alpha-aminobutyrylcholine (ABC) exerts a central action differing according to the site of application; it combines competitively with cholinergic receptors of neurons. In trophotropic structures where the cholinergic neurons are usually excited by serotonin, ABC blocks the cholinergic receptors and thus produces an anticholinergic and antiserotonin action. In ergotropic structures, its action resembles that of acetylcholine in high concentrations. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

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JS

GRYGLICKI, Z.

Air fleet B. 5. (TO be contd) p. 187. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 12, Mar. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

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Tanski's flying model, p. 16. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Warszawa, Vol. 11, no. 1, Jan. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955,  
Uncl.

GRYGLICKI, Z.

The Lotnia glider and the propellerdriven airplane of Czeslaw Tanski, p. 16.  
(SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Warszawa, Vol. 11, no. 2, Jan. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 2, Jan. 1955,  
Uncl.

GRYGLICKI, Z.

Rudlicki's constructions, p. 16. (To be contd.) (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Warszawa, Vol. 11, no. 3, Jan. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jan. 1955,  
Uncl.

GRYGLICKI, Z.

Rudlicki's constructions. (Conclusion) p. 16. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Warszawa, Vol. 11, No. 4, Jan. 1955)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

GRYGLICKI, Z.

Libanski's airplane. p. 16. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Warszawa, Vol. 11, No. 5, Jan. 1955)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955,  
Uncl.



GRYGlickI, Z.

Zalewski's glider. p. 16. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Warszawa, Vol. 11, No. 6, Feb. 1955)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955,  
Uncl.

GRYGLICKI, Z.

Babinski's glider. p. 16. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Warszawa, Vol. 11, No. 7, Feb. 1955)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955,  
Uncl.

GRYGLICK, Z.

Stefan Dwewiacki's airplane. p. 16. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Warszawa, Vol. 11, No. 3, Feb. 1955)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955,  
Uncl.

GRYGlicki, Z.

Tanski, Zbieranski, and Cywinski's airplane. p.16. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Warszawa, Vol. 11, No. 9, Feb. 1955)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955,  
Uncl.

GRYGLICKI, Z.

Glowinski's airplane. p.16. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Warszawa, Vol. 11, No. 10, Mar. 1955)

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Uncl.

GRYGLICKI, Z.

Libanski and Rumbowicz' airplane. p.16. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Warszawa, Vol. 11, No. 11, Mar. 1955)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEA), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

GLYOLICKI, Z.

The M-1 glider. p. 16, Vol. 11, no. 19, May 1955, SKRZYDLATA POLSKA

SO:MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9,  
Sept. 1955, Uncl.

GAYOLICKI, Z.

Malinowski's airplane and glider. p. 16, Vol. 11, no. 21, May 1955, SKRZYDLATA POLSKA

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Sept. 1955, Uncl.



THYLIPT, L.

From Rider. 7. 12.

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See: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (cont), 10, Vol. 1, no. 10, Oct. 1955,  
Uncl.



RYGLICH, L.

Mieczyslaw Biernacki's slider. p. 16.

SKRZYGLATA POLSKA, Warszawa, Vol. 11, no. 13, June 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (LAL), 12, Vol. 4, no. 11, Oct. 1955,  
Uncl.

OMIŁI, S.

MS-2 and MS-3 gliders. p. 16.

SKRZYDŁATA POLSKA. (Ligo Lotnicza) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 11 no. 23, July 1955.

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